

# The Weekly Louisiana.

TERMS-\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES-5 CENTS.]

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4.

## The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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One square, first insertion, \$1; each  
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advertisements taken at reduced rates.

## PROSPECTUS.

## THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the **BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

### LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

**FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE** the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

### OUR AIM

shall be to foster friendly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

### OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our beloved State to an enviable and righteous position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

### AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

### EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

### FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too energetic to command and ensure success.

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STYLISH SHIRTS,  
Only \$1 50 Each or Six  
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Good goods cheap at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street. Remember the number.

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## REMOVAL!

TO



— (Chinese for Childhood.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM COLONEL LONG—TAP MAN-EATERS—LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR.

By the last steamer, says the New York Times of the 14th, we have advices from one of the exploring expeditions under Bey Gordon, entrusted to the command of Colonel Long, the particulars of whose

wonderful achievements, explorations, and supposed "discovery" of the sources of the Nile were published in the Times on the 8th of December last. Colonel Long, after his return from the Uganda country, was allowed to recuperate, preparatory to an advance in another direction. While here he received the official order of promotion to the rank of Colonel, or (third commander) by the Khedive, in appreciation of his remarkable services. He is again on the march, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to his relatives in this city, dated Mt. Leddo, Central Africa, Jan. 29, 1875:

"I leave here in a few days for the country of Niam Niam (Manufacturers), with 200 soldiers, to recruit from this Iliputian or pigmy race (celebrated for their fighting qualities) that dwell on the borders of this country. They are exceedingly short in stature, about the height of a child 6 to 8 years of age, but excessively broad, of great strength, with feet and hands well shaped, are pleasing to sight, and have

nothing of the disgusting appearance of the dwarf. These people are warlike, and often attack tribes (of our stature) and take possession of their lands. They are called by the Niam Niam 'Tiki-Tiki,' and must be of those whom Galliher sung for the delight of the juveniles. One of the females was sent down by steamer as a present (unique) to his Highness the Khedive.

The Niam Niam are anthropophagi, but the privilege of feasting on human flesh is accorded only (as one of them told me) to adults, not to the children but not being sufficiently inducted to their customs as yet, I am unable to touch them.

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## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

## NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

The general tone of approval prevailing in the newspapers conducted by colored men in regard to the holding of a newspaper convention, has been noted with pleasure by the LOUISIANIAN. The ablest and most influential of these journals make objection only as to place, but these suggestions are rather tentative than dissenting, and we take it for granted that the few inconveniences hinted at as attending the assembling at Cincinnati as the place, will be readily met in the interest of the larger questions of the pressing necessity for the meeting as soon and at as central place as possible.

We honor the local pride of our contemporaries in their pleasant rivalries for the holding of the proposed convention in the respective cities in which these journals are published. We acknowledge the justice of the claim set up by each, that their cities are central and influential, and that to assemble in either would be beneficial both to the localities and the convention; but our friends will not fail to see that it is of the very first importance that a newspaper convention should have the advantage of a full report of its proceedings by an impartial and independent press; and it was upon this very obvious consideration that the conductors of the LOUISIANIAN suggested Cincinnati as the place.

In view of the impossibility of anything like a verbal comparison of notes, and considering that the majority of responses, so far, are in favor of both the time and place designated by this journal, we shall take it as a foregone conclusion that each newspaper will exert its most influential efforts to have a large and commanding representation at the time and place named. All of our journals by an editorial note of this subject would assist in settling the matter beyond cavil or doubt, and aid in securing such a gathering as will do us honor. We await the response.

We tender our thanks to U. S. Sera or J. R. West for the valuable public documents sent this office.

In reply to telegrams from Gov. Kellogg and Mr. S. B. Packard as to the action of the Democratic members of the House in the unseating of four Republican members, addressed Messrs. Wheeler and Frye, the following answers have been received:

[Telegram.]

LEWISTON, ME., April 21.

S. B. Packard, United States Marshal.

By agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their plighted honor in their attempt to change it.

[Signed] Wm. P. FAYE.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1875.

Governor Kellogg:

Have carefully examined question of four members, and while I remain of opinion expressed to you and Packard, do not feel at liberty to give written opinion without concurrence of my associates.

[Signed] W. A. WHEELER.

The Quaker's advice to his boy to get money, honestly if he could, but—get money—seems to have been implicitly followed by the saintly Clinton. The joint investigating committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly only find the Auditor guilty of robbing the school fund to the tune of \$63,916 53, and the interest fund for 1873 plundered of \$595,517 45.

These little precedents establish the ability of the impeached Auditor to run a daily paper, own two or three plantations, and have the controlling interest in one or two trading steamers. How badly James Clark, Stontoy, Hawkins, and the rest, must feel at the sad bankruptcy of their friend.

## CLINTON'S IMPEACHMENT.

Like the result of President Grant's persistent appeals to Congress to be relieved by their action of the Louisiana burden, the loud and long continued complaints of the maladministration of the Auditor's office by Mr. Charles Clinton has at last aroused our Legislature, and we find that the patient and exhaustive report of a joint committee of the houses, presenting an exposure of incompetency, illegality, and fraud, happily, rarely equalled, has culminated in the suspension of the Auditor.

It might have been cruel that the Legislature did not permit the mere *ipso dixit* of the repudiated ex-Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association to dismiss, as with a magic wand, the deliberate conclusions of intelligent and impartial men; it might have been impolitic to arraign the man, who, according to his own arbitrary interpretation of duty, controls the disposition of the funds belonging to the State as it suits himself, regardless of law; it might have been even dangerous to dare this lion in his den to rush out and tear to pieces his assailers, and even his co-associates in the nefarious task he assigned to himself; it might be that this blind Samson is begging to be led out that he might "pull down the temple," and destroy more in his last demonic struggle than he did in all his previous life. But yet in the face of these things the Legislature have dared to impeach Mr. Clinton. Dared to arraign for "high crimes and misdemeanors" the man who for two or three years has been known to be enacting the role, at opportune periods of Auditor and Treasurer, of dictator to the Legislature, and occasionally of Governor of the Governor of Louisiana. If anything in the world could possibly reconcile us to the "Wheeler Adjustment" it would be the Conservative action in this matter, enabling the State to impress on the mind of Stontoy's import, that he is neither invulnerable nor supreme in Louisiana. What will come of the impeachment we know not, but the emigrant editor of the *Times*, the man pitch-forked into even such prominence, will now have ample opportunity to enjoy the luxury of taking draughts from the chalice he has hitherto so heartlessly delighted to hold to the lips of others. The accusations of the Legislative Committee are open, bold, numerous, and manifold; and reveal a condition of things disgraceful to the last degree. That they are not false the character of the gentlemen composing the committees compels us to believe. But unwilling to kick a man when he's going down the hill, and openly avowing that neither the Republican party nor our self is "afraid" of the dire calamities predicted to follow Clinton's exposure, if his impeachment trial is insisted on, we trust it will be carried on and either convict or exonerate him.

Rumors are afloat that in high circles the impeachment is regarded as calculated to produce scandal, as the Christian statesman might perch and tell why and for what purpose it was all done. Let him tell and the sooner and the more he truthfully tells the better. Let us all see the virtuous dignitaries, the immaculate ones, those who have been warning off every one with the "stand aside I am holier than thou," who, in hypocritical tones, have been deprecating and denouncing "improper influences," let us see them, and let the country to whom they have pretended their honesty in contrast with others dishonesty, know them for once.

Let him tell; that it may be known under what possible pretext sixty-three thousand dollars of the school fund has been deliberately abstracted; why hundreds of thousands of dollars of other sacred funds have been changed, and diverted, and alienated by this model Auditor; that it may be known whether the Republican party in Louisiana has sunk so low that for the preservation of its supremacy, it is necessary for its financial officers to ignore all law, right, and decency, and distribute the special funds of the State as it suits himself. Because if "to this complexion we have come at last," it should be the death knell o

republican, or any kind of party supremacy. Any party that needs deliberate acts of fraud, venality, and corruption to sustain it, must be near its dissolution, and its end should speedily come.

## SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

It politics, as in war, there are feints, surprises, strategies, reconnaissances, defeats, disasters, and victories. Success in either depends upon the means used, the vigilance exercised, the principles at issue, the purpose of the adherents, and the unity of action. The political campaign of '76 is opened in this State by a violation, or the part of the Democrats, of the truce and the stipulations of the award of the Congressional committee, under the especial superintendence of Judge Wheeler. We are beginning to realize, sooner than we anticipated, the consequences of this melancholy adjustment. Our disapproval of this irregular and mischievous intermeddling of good intentioned, but badly informed persons, in our municipal complications, has been more than justified and vindicated. While the bad faith and broken vows of the Democrats do not surprise us, we would earnestly ask, what remedy, in the present juncture of imperiled liberties and equal rights, have our prominent and influential friends, who dragooned us into this abortive adjustment against our convictions of duty and better judgment?

It is now useless to pine over the misfortunes which have resulted through the blunders of those who assumed to act for Republicans, without their consent; but rather should we grasp the situation, prepare for the impending conflict, and determine to recapture the advantage of union and fidelity, which we have surrendered through irresistible pressure and folly. The past cannot be recalled, but the future may be encountered with a spirit and purpose equal to emergencies. Through a violation of plighted faith the Democracy has gained a temporary advantage, which we must prevent from being maneuvered into a substantial victory. Strategy, in political warfare, is admitted, but treachery is infamous. Our duty as Republicans is clear and imperative. Let the long roll be sounded throughout the Republican camp for every faithful adherent to take his place in our columns to resist the encroachments of the enemy. Encouraged by our surrender of the House of Representatives, and reckless of consequences, the Democrats of Louisiana are emulating the example of their prototypes in Georgia. The result will be their confusion and mortification.

We must ever keep in mind that we are Republicans, charged with a sacred mission. The State government owes its existence to Republican suffrage, and it becomes our duty to give it a Republican support. Its stability and fidelity should be especial objects of our solicitude. Where it is weak in its Republican convictions, we should strengthen it by inculcating firmness and constancy. If any part of it becomes disheartened, let us reinforce it with renewed devotion and an enthusiastic support. Where it is valiant, it will ever receive our admiration; but should any member of it become treacherous, let him be justly execrated. While we would respectfully tolerate a difference of opinion on any measure of importance, we would hold up to public contempt and scorn, the Republican holding office by means of our suffrage, who attempts to betray the party or sacrifice its principles for personal aggrandizement. Let every true Republican in the ranks constitute himself a sentinel over all suspected persons, whether of high or low degree, so as to checkmate treason and expose traitors.

We have already seen the advantage of the adjustment to the Democrats, and how unfaithfully they have used the power which we surrendered under force of official pressure. If it were to purchase personal safety and peace of mind, on the part of some officials, that the House of Representatives was bartered away, we could not too severely condemn such selfishness

and cowardice. Five thousand of the rank and file have sealed their devotion to Republicanism with their blood. From the honored chieftains of our party we expect the same uncompromising fidelity, and where they fail to exhibit a similar consistency and attachment, disloyalty will be presumed.

Republicanism is in danger in a Republican State! One of its strongest citadels—the House of Representatives—has yielded to the Democratic clamor for supremacy. Every effort will be made to sow dissensions in our camp and to weaken our devotion to Republicanism. The campaign opens in this State with an advantage on the side of the Democracy, but with an unshaken confidence in the triumph of our principles. The treachery of the Democracy under the award of the Congressmen has been impressively shown to the colored people. We suggest Cincinnati as the place for the assemblage of a Press Convention, and the second of August next as the time. What says our New York *Confere*?

According to the *Inter-Ocean* 512,807 copies of that journal were sent through the mail to subscribers and news-dealers last month upon which the postage prepaid upon the estimated number of pounds, 50,773, amounted to \$1,215.44. The *Inter-Ocean* very justly assumes gratuity at its subscription list and remarks that it is greater than that of any paper in the United States.

## THE LEGISLATURE

The Third Days session of the House resulted in the election of Estlette, adjustment candidate, over Wiltz, the Simon pure Democratic nominee, by a vote of 66 to 37. Every Republican member, gave one voting for Estlette. Wiltz was bitter and vindictive in his defeat, tasking General Sheridan, the Governor, Marshal Packard, and his allies for the success of his competitor. The latter made a wild speech of acceptance in answer to the complimentary allusions of ex-Speaker Hahn, and declared himself elevated to his exalted station by the votes of no party organization, but by the people. The Senate, the same day introduced and passed several bills to second reading, and sustained the Governor's veto on the city charter bill.

The Fourth Day's session in the House resulted in the choice of entire Democratic officers, in spite of the agreement of the Estlette adjusters to support and help Republicans elect one or two officers of that party. Mr. John Roxborough, heretofore Ass't Clerk, nominated by Representative Pierson, Republican, was beaten by Oscar Arroyo for the same place in the "adjusted" Democratic body by a vote of 57 to 49. Speaker Estlette announced the following committee, which, with the exception of Mr. Wiltz, who declined serving for private reasons on the Committee on Banking, remain as stated, [Committees printed elsewhere]

The action of the City Board of School Directors, in cutting off the pay of teachers during the vacation, was not only an absolute necessity for the continued maintenance of the schools, but will be found to be by the teachers the best appreciation they have had of an increase of salaries and prompt payments.

Under the caption, "two old friends," the *Republican* of Tuesday had a pleasant and deserved encomium on the services of Messrs. Viger and Roxborough, as former Republican clerks of the House of Representatives. The Republican add:—

That their term of office has been abruptly brought to a close is due entirely to political causes, and the fact is no obstacle to preferment in other quarters, where their abilities and social excellencies will meet with reward.

The *Concordia Eagle* of the 17th instant thus details the vindication and exoneration of Senator Young of that parish and district from the false charges of Democratic opponents.

A scrutinizing examination of the books and vouchers of the Hon. David Young, as Treasurer of the School Board, by the Grand Jury at the April term of the District Court, did not end as a few individuals desired and have been working for. Consequently, "Many Voters" and his two or three adherents are "not happy." Although, from the lights before us, the most bitter jury that could be, was drawn, composed altogether, of those opposed to Mr. Young in politics—yet they dealt justly with him, and rendered a report exonerating Mr. Young and correct in every particular.

Our Senator has again proven victorious, and shown to the world and his constituents, that the often repeated fabrication of his defalcation of school money, was only created to blacken his character and ruin his standing, so that a few might ride into place and power by his downfall; but he has checked them in their aspirations, and he still retains the respect of his constituency, while his would-be defamers are at a loss to find a single defeat.

Stontoy, who edits the Clintonian organ, known as the *Times*, has dreamt again intoning his lament over the days of "hope and profit spent."

He chants: O, now for ever, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious thrift! Farewell! Brother-in-law's occupation is gone!

The *Progressive American*, doubtless from the reading of the *American Citizen* rather than our article itself relative to a newspaper convention, has obtained the erroneous impression that a national convention of the colored people was sought. We beg leave to undeceive our New York contemporaries; and where they fail to exhibit a similar consistency and attachment, disloyalty will be presumed.

The partial report by the joint committee of the two Houses on the delinquencies of the State Auditor submitted, and action on the impeachment resolution appended, deferred to a succeeding day.

The Senate reconsidered the vote in the seating of Goode on the report of the committee on elections the previous day, and left action thereon consequent to further motion. The case of Clinton the State Auditor, and report of Senate joint committee discussed and read. After executive session several bills introduced and read.

State Treasurer Dubedot is not only to be congratulated but deserve the trust and confidence a grateful Republican constituency have reposed in him, in the report of the Legislative Joint Committee which examined the accounts of his and the Auditor's office. Mr. Dubedot's business management is mentioned by the committee as a model of neatness and regularity.

## SENATOR MORTON

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS VIEWS ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

[From the Indianapolis Journal]

A representative of the Journal

called on Senator Morton

Yester

day, and found the distinguished

gentleman looking exceedingly well

and, apparently but little fatigued

by his long journey to and, from

New Orleans. In reply to inquiries

he stated that his general health

had not been so good for several years.

He has much less difficulty

than formerly in walking, and is

steadily gaining strength.

He enjoyed his hasty

trip through the South very much,

and particularly

his short stay in New Orleans,

which city he had visited before.

He passed through six Southern

States, and in all of them saw the

same evidence of depression,

sluggishness and un-thrift.

It was sad

and discouraging to see such a

large section of country so

completely devoid of healthy life

and enterprise.

The great trouble in

the South, he believed, was far

deeper than any political trouble.

Messrs. Lowell, Bassett and

Elliot, the House committee on

impeachment of State Auditor, ap-

peared before the Senate and in-

formed that body of the House

action. Upon the motion to adopt

the report of the Senate joint com-

mittee on the Auditor's accounts,

the Senate discussed the matter at

length, and finally adopted the

report by a vote of 20 to 14.

Concurrent resolution received from

the House relative to the suspension

of the Auditor during the trial of

his impeachment went over without

action. The Senate adjourned.

In Executive session the Senate con-

firmed Hiram R. Steele as Assistant

Attorney General.

The Eighth Day's session in the

House announced the managers on

the impeachment trial of the



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

## NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

The general tone of approval prevailing in the newspapers conducted by colored men in regard to the holding of a newspaper convention, has been noted with pleasure by the LOUISIANIAN. The ablest and most influential of these journals make objection only as to place, but these suggestions are rather tentative than dissenting, and we take it for granted that the few inconveniences hinted at as attending the assembling at Cincinnati as the place, will be readily met in the interest of the larger questions of the pressing necessity for the meeting as soon and at as central a place as possible.

We honor the local pride of our contemporaries in their pleasant rivalries for the holding of the proposed convention in the respective cities in which these journals are published. We acknowledge the justice of the claim set up by each, that their cities are central and influential, and that to assemble in either would be beneficial both to the localities and the convention; but our friends will not fail to see that it is of the very first importance that a newspaper convention should have the advantage of a full report of its proceedings by an impartial and independent press; and it was upon this very obvious consideration that the conductors of the LOUISIANIAN suggested Cincinnati as the place.

In view of the impossibility of anything like a verbal comparison of notes, and considering that the majority of responses, so far, are in favor of both the time and place designated by this journal, we shall take it as a foregone conclusion that each newspaper will exert its most influential efforts to have a large and commanding representation at the time and place named. All of our journals by an editorial note of this subject would assist in settling the matter beyond cavil or doubt, and aid in securing such a gathering as will do us honor. We await the response.

We tender our thanks to U. S. Sar or J. R. West for valuable public documents sent this office.

In reply to telegrams from Gov. Kellogg and Mr. S. B. Packard as to the action of the Democratic members of the House in the unseating of four Republican members, addressed Messrs. Wheeler and Frye, the following answers have been received:

[Telegram.]

NEWTON, Mass., April 21.  
S. B. Packard, United States Marshal:

By agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their plighted honor in their attempt to change it.

[Signed] W. P. FRYE.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1875.

Governor Kellogg:  
Have carefully examined question of four members, and while I remain of opinion expressed to you and Packard, do not feel at liberty to give written opinion without consultation of my associates.

[Signed] W. A. WHEELER.

The Quaker's advice to his boy to get money, honestly if he could, but—get money, seems to have been implicitly followed by the saintly Clinton. The joint investigating committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly only find the Auditor guilty of robbing the school fund to the tune of \$63,016.53, and the interest fund for 1873 plundered of \$595,517.45.

These little precedences establish the ability of the impeached Auditor to run a daily paper, own two or three plantations, and have the controlling interest in one or two trading steamers. How badly James Clark, Stontmyer, Hawkins, and the rest, must feel at the sad bankruptcy of their friend.

## CLINTON'S IMPEACHMENT.

Like the result of President Grant's persistent appeals to Congress to be relieved by their action of the Louisiana burden, the loud and long continued complaints of the maladministration of the Auditor's office by Mr. Charles Clinton has at last aroused our Legislature, and we find that the patient and exhaustive report of a joint committee of the houses, presenting an exposure of incompetency, illegality, and fraud, happily, rarely equalled, has culminated in the suspension of the Auditor. It might have been cruel that the Legislature did not permit the mere *ipse dixit* of the repudiated ex-Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association to dismiss, as with a magic wand, the deliberate conclusions of intelligent and impartial men; it might have been impolitic to arraign the man, who, according to his own arbitrary interpretation of duty, controls the disposition of the funds belonging to the State as it suits himself, regardless of law; it might have been even dangerous to dare this lion in his den to rush out and tear to pieces his assailers, and even his co-associates in the nefarious task he assigned to himself; it might be that this blind Samson is begging to be led out that he might "pull down the temple," and destroy more in his last demoniac struggle than he did in all his previous life. But yet in the face of these things the Legislature have dared to impeach Mr. Clinton. Dared to arraign for "high crimes and misdemeanors" the man who for two or three years has been known to be enacting the role, at opportune periods of Auditor and Treasurer, of dictator to the Legislature, and occasionally of Governor of the Governor of Louisiana. If anything in the world could possibly reconcile us to the "Wheeler Adjustment" it would be the Conservative action in this matter, enabling the State to impress on the mind of Stontmyer's importer, that he is neither invulnerable nor supreme in Louisiana. What will come of the impeachment we know not, but the enigmatic editor of the Times, the man pitch-forked into even such prominence, will now have ample opportunity to enjoy the luxury of taking draughts from the chalice he has hitherto so heartlessly delighted to hold to the lips of others. The accusations of the Legislative Committee are open, bold, numerous, and manifold; and reveal a condition of things disgraceful to the last degree. That they are not false the character of the gentlemen composing the committees compels us to believe. But unwilling to kick a man when he's going down the hill, and openly avowing that neither the Republican party nor our self is "afraid" of the dire calamities predicted to follow Clinton's exposure, if his impeachment trial is insisted on, we trust it will be carried on and either convict or exonerate him.

Rumors are afloat that in high circles the impeachment is regarded as calculated to produce scandal, as the Christian statesman might pencil and tell why and for what purpose it was all done. Let him tell and the sooner and the more he truthfully tells the better. Let us all see the virtuous dignitaries, the immaculate ones, those who have been warning off every one with the "stand aside I am holier than thou;" who, in hypocritical tones, have been decrying and denouncing "improper influences;" let us see them, and let the country to whom they have pretended their honesty in contrast with others dishonesty, know them for once.

Let him tell; that it may be known under what possible pretext sixty-three thousand dollars of the school fund has been deliberately abstracted; why hundreds of thousands of dollars of other sacred funds have been changed, and diverted, and alienated by this model Auditor; that it may be known whether the Republican party in Louisiana has sunk so low that for the preservation of its supremacy, it is necessary for its financial officer to ignore all law, right, and decency, and distribute the special funds of the State as it suits himself. Because if "to this complexion we have come at last," it should be the death knell of

republican, or any kind of party supremacy. Any party that needs deliberate acts of fraud, venality, and corruption to sustain it, must be near its dissolution, and its end should speedily come.

## SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

In politics, as in war, there are feints, surprises, strategies, reconnaissances, defeats, disasters, and victories. Success in either depends upon the means used, the vigilance exercised, the principles at issue, the purpose of the adherents, and the unity of action. The political campaign of '76 is opened in this State by a violation, on the part of the Democrats, of the truce and the stipulations of the award of the Congressional committee, under the especial superintendence of Judge Wheeler. We are beginning to realize, sooner than we anticipated, the consequences of this melancholy adjustment. Our disapproval of this irregular and mischievous intermeddling of good intentioned, but badly informed persons, in our municipal complications, has been more than justified and vindicated. While the bad faith and broken vows of the Democrats do not surprise us, we would earnestly ask, what remedy, in the present juncture of imperiled liberties and equal rights, have our prominent and influential friends, who dragged us into this abortive adjustment against our convictions of duty and better judgment?

It is now useless to pine over the misfortunes which have resulted through the blunders of those who assumed to act for Republicans, without their consent; but rather should we grasp the situation, prepare for the impending conflict, and determine to recapture the advantage by union and fidelity, which we have surrendered through irresistible pressure and folly. The past cannot be recalled, but the future may be encountered with a spirit and purpose equal to emergencies.

Through a violation of plighted faith the Democracy has gained a temporary advantage, which we must prevent from being maneuvered into a substantial victory. Strategy, in political warfare, is admitted, but treachery is infamous. Our duty as Republicans is clear and imperative. Let the long roll be sounded throughout the Republican camp for every faithful adherent to take his place in our columns to resist the encroachments of the enemy. Encouraged by our surrender of the House of Representatives, and reckless of consequences, the Democrats of Louisiana are emulating the example of their prototypes in Georgia. The result will be their confusion and mortification.

We must ever keep in mind that we are Republicans, charged with a sacred mission. The State government exists to support Republican suffrage, and it becomes our duty to give it a Republican support. Its stability and fidelity should be especial objects of our solicitude. Where it is weak in its Republican convictions, we should strengthen it by inoculating firmness and constancy. If any part of it becomes disheartened, let us reinforce it with renewed devotion and an enthusiastic support. Where it is valiant, it will ever receive our admiration; but should any member of it become treacherous, let him be justly execrated. While we would respectfully tolerate a difference of opinion on any measure of importance, we would hold up to public contempt and scorn, the Republican holding office by means of our suffrage, who attempts to betray the party or sacrifice its principles for personal aggrandizement. Let every true Republican in the ranks constitute himself a sentinel over all suspected persons, whether of high or low degree, so as to checkmate treason and expose traitors.

We have already seen the advantage of the adjustment to the Democrats, and how unfaithfully they have used the power which we surrendered under force of official pressure. If it were to purchase personal safety and peace of mind, on the part of some officials, that the House of Representatives was bartered away, we could not too severely condemn such selfishness

and cowardice. Five thousand of the rank and file have sealed their devotion to Republicanism with their blood. From the honored chieftains of our party we expect the same uncompromising fidelity, and where they fail to exhibit a similar consistency and attachment, disloyalty will be presumed.

Republicanism is in danger in a Republican State. One of its strongest citadels—the House of Representatives—has yielded to the Democratic clamor for supremacy. Every effort will be made to sow dissensions in our camp and to weaken our devotion to Republicanism. The campaign opens in this State with an advantage on the side of the Democracy, but with an unshaken confidence in the triumph of our principles. The treachery of the Democracy under the award of the Congress is in danger of being overthrown by the Progressive American, doubtless from the reading of the *American Citizen* rather than our article itself relative to a newspaper convention, has obtained the erroneous impression that a national convention of the colored people was to be held in New York. We beg leave to undeceive our New York contemporaries; our purpose as expressed in the issue of the paper of the 27th ultimo, was and remains just such, we are sure, from the views the *Progressive American* entertains as to the rights and duties of the colored American citizens, our Gotham brother will endorse. We suggested Cincinnati as the place for the assembling of a Press Convention, and the second of August next as the time. What says our New York *confere*?

According to the *Inter-Ocean* 512,807 copies of that journal were sent through the mail to subscribers and news-dealers last month upon which the postage prepaid upon the estimated number of pounds, 50,773, amounted to \$1,215.44. The *Inter-Ocean* very justly assumes gratuity at its subscription list and remarks that it is greater than that of any paper in the United States.

## THE LEGISLATURE

The Third Days session of the House resulted in the election of Estlette, adjustment candidate, over Wiltz, the Simon pure Democratic nominee, by a vote of 66 to 37. Every Republican member, save one voting for Estlette, Wiltz was bitter and vindictive on his defeat, tasking General Sheridan, the Governor, Marshal Packard, and their allies for the success of his competitor. The latter made a wild speech of acceptance in answer to the complimentary allusions of ex-Speaker Hahn, and declared himself elevated to his exalted station by the votes of no party organization, but by the people. The Senate, the same day introduced and passed several bills to second reading, and sustained the Governor's veto on the city charter bill.

The Fourth Days session in the House resulted in the choice of entire Democratic officers, in spite of the agreement of the Estlette adjusters to support and help Republicans elect one or two officers of that party. Mr. John Roxborough, heretofore Ass't Clerk, nominated by Representative Pierson, Republican, was beaten by Oscar Arroyo for the same place in the "adjusted" Democratic body by a vote of 57 to 49. Speaker Estlette announced the following committee, which, with the exception of Mr. Wiltz, who declined serving for private reasons on the Committee on Banking, remain as stated.

Committees printed elsewhere

The action of the City Board of School Directors, in cutting off the pay of teachers during the vacation, was not only an absolute necessity for the continued maintenance of the schools, but will be found to be by the teachers the best appreciation they have had of an increase of salaries and prompt payments.

Under the caption, "two old friends," the *Republican* of Tuesday had a pleasant and deserved encounter on the services of Messrs. Vigers and Roxborough, as former Republican clerks of the House of Representatives. The Republican

action of the City Board of School Directors, in cutting off the pay of teachers during the vacation, was not only an absolute necessity for the continued maintenance of the schools, but will be found to be by the teachers the best appreciation they have had of an increase of salaries and prompt payments.

That their term of office has been abruptly brought to a close is due entirely to political causes, and the fact is no obstacle to preferment in other quarters, where their abilities and social excellencies will meet with reward.

The Concordia *Eagle* of the 17th instant thus details the vindication and exoneration of Senator Young of that parish and district from the false charges of Democratic opponents.

A scrutinizing examination of the books and vouchers of the Hon. David Young, a Treasurer of the School Board, by the Grand Jury at the April term of the District Court, did not end as a few individuals desired and have been working for. Consequently, "Many Voters" and his two or three adherents are "not happy." Although, from the lights before us, the most bitter jury that could be, was drawn, composed altogether of those opposed to Mr. Young in politics—yet they dealt justly with him, and rendered a report exonerating Mr. Young and correct in every particular.

Our Senator has again proven victorious, and shown to the world and his constituents, that the often repeated fabrication of his defalcation of school money, was only created to blacken his character and ruin his standing, so that a few might ride into place and power by his downfall; but he has checked them in their aspirations, and he still retains the respect of his constituents.

Mr. Booth, who appeared for the adjustment. Eloquent protests were made by the Republican members. Messrs. Pierson, Hunaker, Matthews, Hahn, Lovisse, Sartain, Stewart, and Ray; but argument proved unavailing, the Estlette Democrats united with their Wiltz compatriots, and voted solidly for ejection. Mr. Booth, who appeared for the adjustment. Eloquent protests were made by the Republican members. Messrs. Pierson, Hunaker, Matthews, Hahn, Lovisse, Sartain, Stewart, and Ray; but argument proved unavailing, the Estlette

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## SENATOR MORTON

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS VIEWS ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

[From the Indianapolis Journal]

A representative of the Journal called on Senator Morton yesterday, and found the distinguished gentleman looking exceedingly well and apparently but little fatigued by his long journey to and from New Orleans. In reply to inquiries he stated that his general health had not been so good for several years. He has much less difficulty than formerly in walking, and is steadily gaining strength. He enjoyed his hasty trip through the South very much, and particularly his short stay in New Orleans, which city he had visited before. He passed through six Southern States, and in all of them saw the same evidence of depression, stagnation and un-thrift. It was sad and discouraging to see such a large section of country so completely devoid of healthy life and enterprise. The great trouble in the South, he believed, was far deeper than any political trouble. It lay in the character, education, and habits of the people themselves. They seem to be utterly lacking in the elements which constitute a progressive society. Labor is not honorable, and enterprise is unknown. In nearly all of the country that he passed through plowing was going on. He saw hundreds of negroes plowing, but not one white man. The whites are doing little or nothing towards regenerating the South, or restoring its shattered fortunes. They are their own worst enemies. New Orleans was a mystery to him. The levees were full of life and crowded with shipping, but the interior of the city seemed perfectly stagnant so far as business was concerned. Amusements were well supported; some five or six theatres running all the time, and the people seemed to have plenty of money; but he could not see where it came from. There was no manufacturing in the city, and no local enterprise or public spirit. From the roof of the Custom-house he could count only the steam engine chimneys, and two of them belonged to hotels. The former trade of the city seemed to have found its way into other channels, and the people were aking no effort to recover it or to open up new channels. Politically the city was perfectly quiet. The action of Congress in recognizing the Kellogg government had had a marked effect in clearing up the political atmosphere. If Congress had done this two years ago he believed nearly all the Southern troubles of the last two years would have been averted. The hematite policy of Congress, and the division of the Republican party in the North had encouraged the Conservatives to continue their agitation, and kept the negroes in a constant state of terror, lest they were about to be deserted by their friends and turned over to be dealt with by the Democrats. Louisiana had been the center of political agitation for the last two or three years, from which a bad influence had radiated to all the Southern States. He was now more than ever convinced that Congress had made a great mistake by adopting a discriminatory policy in regard to the Louisiana question. Nevertheless its recent action had unquestionably had a good effect, and he thought the general state of feeling throughout the South at the present was better than it had been for some time past. Republicans were united and hopeful, while the Conservatives were at least quiet, and all violent demonstrations have ceased.

"Among the influential darkies from Louisiana who came to Washington to see the President in behalf of Pinchback, the would-be black and tan Senator from that State, was one Burch, at present a State Senator from the Parish of East Baton Rouge, but formerly a colored barber at Owego." The above we cut from the *Ithaca Democrat*, whose editor appears to luxuriate over every opportunity of insulting a colored man. This one Burch "we remember very well. He worked for his board as many white boys then did in a genteel family and attended school at the Academy in Owego. A leading Democrat of Owego tried to have him expelled because of color, but did not succeed. So far as we can remember, he was not a barber. He was a smart, intelligent, bright boy, and in spite of all sneers and insults, which men like the editor of the *Ithaca Democrat* could cast upon him, he acquired a fair education and we are much pleased to learn that he now stands so respectably among his own race.

The color of the skin is no special merit, individually. Senator Burch is not to be blamed that he is dark, nor is the editor of the *Ithaca Democrat* to be praised because he was born white. He is most deserving of praise who acts best his part, and by honorable acts raises himself highest in the estimation of intelligent, honorable men. We have no special affinity for persons of the colored race, but estimated by this standard, which we believe is fair, Senator Burch is, at least, the equal of our young friend, the editor of the *Ithaca Democrat*. Superiority in cuticle alone is too thin, and while the editor of the *Ithaca Democrat* can make his mark much higher than he has yet done, he should not sneer at the accident of color.

The present General Assembly, and the House especially, doesn't take kindly to Christian statements. Clinton the devout—the sanctimonious, and "putter up" of handsome margins in State warrants, bonds, appropriation bills, and long printed papers, has come to grief. The House, so ardently prayed for and desired by the Pharisaical Auditor, has "adjusted" his official affairs and found them woefully wanting. Hence he must "step down and out" to the turn of the Rogues March. Bill Clinton, followed by a weeping and stricken brother-in-law, Stontmyer of the *Times*, and Jimmy Clark, as chief mourners, bidding "farewell" a long farewell to all our greatness."

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Vice President Wilson, upon reflection, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to Europe, and will not, therefore, sail on the 17. Since the foundation of the government no President or Vice President of the United States has ever gone out of the country during their term of office, and Mr. Wilson has concluded not to break the stage. It is said that Washington when he was President, desired to send Vice President Adams to England on a special mission; but Jefferson and others remonstrated on the ground that the office was created for a contingency which might arise at any time. Vice President Wilson does not apprehend any contingency arising between this and the next meeting of Congress that would call him to higher duties, but still he will not leave the country during his term of office.—Washington Chronicle.

Clinton swears there is "higher game" the Legislature must have if it pushes him to extremities. Like Peter, who in his fear denied the Master, Clinton in his troubles used "curse words," not consonant to his churchly relations.

Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi was at the Palmetto House, Chicago on the 17th inst.

Judge A. B. Sloane, so well and favorably known among Republicans, has returned to our city, after an absence of several months spent in Washington. The Judge is quite as portly and genial as ever.

Gov. Kellogg's message shows what a good, far seeing, and wise Executive, the people of Louisiana are blessed with. Selah!

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter drafts for the proceeds of claims will be issued to claimants or to the attorney having the latest power of attorney. This cuts what is known as an attorney of record, and enables the claimant to pay at pleasure all but his fee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Colorado has arrived. Fighting has occurred between the Chinese and savages of Formosa, provoked by the Chinese.

Telegraphic communication is established between all important cities of Japan.

Two Chinese officers ventured into Formosa, inhabited entirely by aborigines, and were killed. Two hundred Chinese, in retaliation, burned the village, killing old men, women and children. Subsequently the aborigines attacked the Chinese, who killed ninety and lost thirty men in the fight.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the chamber of Deputies this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated the government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts; it descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The bill abroga-

ting those clauses of the constitution

of the Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Soiree to be held at Pickwick Hall, on Magazine, corner of Berlin streets, Sixth District, on Monday evening, the 26th instant. From what we are informed, and with such gentlemen as Senator Stamps, M. J. Simms and others, as the committee of management, we are sure the entertainment will prove especially pleasant.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

President Grant will be 58 years old on the 27th of the present month.

To Inquirer.—P. Jones York is the name of the House member from Carroll. He has a natural chop whisker's and parts his hair in the middle.

Speaker Wiltz on "the ragged edge" of the "straight" Democratic party, was the spectacle the House afforded on Friday week.

The nice young man by the name of Drury, who talked so sweetly on stepping down and out in the House was appointed the same day to a lucrative position by the Governor. "Adjustment" was worth while in his case.

Charles Nordhoff, whose experience and excellence as a journalist deservedly places him in the foremost rank of American journalism, has been in our city for the past week "a looker on in Vienna" in the General Assembly, and elsewhere, as the correspondent of the New York Herald. In his summing up of affairs in Arkansas Mr. Nordhoff says, and with truth we think so far as the colored citizen there is concerned, that the colored vote is too potent, to permit its rights or privileges by any local political party to be disregarded or infringed.

Vice President Wilson, upon reflection, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to Europe, and will not, therefore, sail on the 17. Since the foundation of the government no President or Vice President of the United States has ever gone out of the country during their term of office, and Mr. Wilson has concluded not to break the stage. It is said that Washington when he was President, desired to send Vice President Adams to England on a special mission; but Jefferson and others remonstrated on the ground that the office was created for a contingency which might arise at any time. Vice President Wilson does not apprehend any contingency arising between this and the next meeting of Congress that would call him to higher duties, but still he will not leave the country during his term of office.—Washington Chronicle.

Clinton swears there is "higher game" the Legislature must have if it pushes him to extremities. Like Peter, who in his fear denied the Master, Clinton in his troubles used "curse words," not consonant to his churchly relations.

Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi was at the Palmetto House, Chicago on the 17th inst.

Judge A. B. Sloane, so well and favorably known among Republicans, has returned to our city, after an absence of several months spent in Washington. The Judge is quite as portly and genial as ever.

Gov. Kellogg's message shows what a good, far seeing, and wise Executive, the people of Louisiana are blessed with. Selah!

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter drafts for the proceeds of claims will be issued to claimants or to the attorney having the latest power of attorney. This cuts what is known as an attorney of record, and enables the claimant to pay at pleasure all but his fee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Colorado has arrived. Fighting has occurred between the Chinese and savages of Formosa, provoked by the Chinese.

Telegraphic communication is established between all important cities of Japan.

Two Chinese officers ventured into Formosa, inhabited entirely by aborigines, and were killed. Two hundred Chinese, in retaliation, burned the village, killing old men, women and children. Subsequently the aborigines attacked the Chinese, who killed ninety and lost thirty men in the fight.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the chamber of Deputies this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated the government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts; it descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The bill abroga-

ting the interests of those who

have to furnish the money for the purchase of books, as we change them in the schools, and I am fortified in this position by the important consideration that the books now in use are good ones. I do not mean to say that there may not be some better book of a particular class not authorized for use in the public schools now; but this board being charged by law with the duty of designating what text books shall be used in the public schools of this State, and satisfied as I am that the parents and guardians of our youth are not in circumstances to purchase new sets of books, etc., I am equally indisposed to deprive the children of the benefits of the best and the best books as soon as circumstances can justify a change. I therefore advise that this board abstain for the present from all action in this matter, and let the present series of text books hold over. Boards of school directors will be expected to understand, and will be advised, that they possess no authority in this matter, and any attempted change will be improper, inasmuch as at our next session this board may be justified in making changes which might expel the new and unauthorized books not long introduced.

The condition and prospects of the schools in this city presses urgently on the attention of school authorities. In no other part of the State have we a more promising and glorious field for action, but unfortunately in no other part of the State are we in a more embarrassed condition. The demand for schools is far in excess of our ability to provide them. The piercing cry for knowledge is driving our City School Board to extremes. But it behoves us while we see and hear the demands to shut our eyes and stop our ears for once, and counsel our friends to adopt without delay some method by which their expenditures shall not exceed their revenues. I will leave this question to our committee to whose charge it has been placed.

Division Superintendents Boothby and Stoddard submitted a report addressed to the School Directors of this city, setting forth the following facts in reference to the schools of the sixth and second districts of Lowell road telegraphed to Boston to sell no more tickets for Concord, the single track being so blocked up with immense trains that it was impossible to transport them beyond this point. The President, with Vice President Wilson and two of his staff, rode in a four-horse carriage in the procession.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Rumors current of the probable retirement of Attorney General Williams. Hinds, ex-U. S. Marshal Alabama, charged with complicity in mail letting frauds held in bail before U. S. Commissioner Ingerson in the sum of \$2500 to await the action of the grand jury.

GALVESTON.—A Brownsville special details Mexican outrages and robberies on the increase. Breach between Mexicans and Americans widening each day.

On motion of Superintendent Loud, the thanks of the members of the board were tendered the president for the kind consideration shown each superintendent and for the wise and impartial rulings which had characterized his administration.

It was cheerfully conceded that the measure of success attained by each was largely due to the maturity and wisdom of the counsels and advice of the State Superintendent. Coming together two years ago comparative strangers, the official intimacy enforced by the relations sustained, has established a profound regard for the many excellencies of Mr. Brown, and the sincerest admiration for that integrity of character to which each new test but given additional lustre.

The board then adjourned to the call of the president.

STRAUB.—Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, has grown so popular under the genial influence of Staub the pioneer cheap newsdealer, that only by constant and active exertions is the public supplied with its large demand for the daily papers, literary weeklies and magazines of the times. Whatever is needed Staub possesses. Everybody invited to call.

Harper's Magazine, for May is of usual interest. The Editor's Easy Chair points, with just pride, to the past of the Magazine, especially its immediate past. The number opens with a graphic and complete story of the Concord Fight, by Frederic Hudson, illustrated with twenty-eight engravings including fac-similes of Emerson's poem and of Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere."

A concise history of our Agricultural Progress is given, contributed by Professor William H. Brewer, of New Haven. The publishers announce the following as the remaining articles of the Series: Development of Mineral Resources by Professor T. Sterry Hunt; Growth and Distribution of the Population, by Francis A. Walker; Commercial Development by Edward Atkinson; Monetary Development, by Professor William G. Sumner; The Experiment of the Union, with its Preparations, by the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.

"Among our unperformed labors are the questions of text books and the schools of New Orleans. As to the first topic, I have to say that hereto I have striven to exclusively

D; Educational Progress, by F. A. P. Barnard, L. D. D.; Progress in Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; American Literature, by Edwin P. Whipple; American Jurisprudence, Medical and Sanitary Progress; Humanitarian Progress, by C. L. Brace; Socialistic Development, by Charles Nordhoff; Manners of the Century, by George William Curtis Religious Development, by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D.

James Parton contributes to this Number an article on "Caricature in the Puritan Period," with fourteen rare and curious illustrations.

Professor Charles Rawlinson contributes a second illustrated paper on the "Stone Age in Europe" this month, treating of remains found in Caves.

The Hon. S. S. Cox contains his illustrated papers on American Humor; and Emilio Castelar contributes another installment of his series on the Republican Movement in Europe.

Rarely has there appeared so charming a serial story as Mis Thackeray is now giving the readers of Harper in "Miss Angel," which will be continued in another volume of the Magazine.

This number contains three excellent short stories, "The Judge's Daughter," by Virginia W. Johnson; "Nobody but Jane Rossiter," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett; and "Katy," by Sarah L. Burton. The poetry is contributed by John Hay, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and Mary B. Dodge.

The Editorial Departments are, as always, full of interesting and instructive matter.

Any one who is much talked of must be much maligned. This seems to be a harsh conclusion; but when you consider how much more given men are to depreciate than to appreciate, you will acknowledge that there is some truth in the saying.

Help.

## COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, Friday Evening, April 23, 1874.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

General quotation. Ex. quot.

Inferior. . . . .

Low Ordinary. . . . .

Ordinary. . . . .

Strict Ordinary. . . . .

Good Ordinary. . . . .

Strict Good Ordinary. . . . .

Low Middling. . . . .

Strict Low Middling. . . . .

Middling. . . . .

Good Middling. . . . .

Strict Middling. . . . .

Fair. . . . .

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874. . . . .

Arrived d since last statement. . . . .

Arrived previously. . . . .

Cleared to-day. . . . .

Cleared previously. . . . .

Cleared to-day. . . . .

Cleared previously. . . . .

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared. . . . .

Stock on hand same time last year. . . . .

SUGAR—Indefinite. (Including frosted and treacy.) 9@2c, 10@2c, 10@3c, fine 14@15c, low 12@12c, medium 13@14c, good 15@16c, fine 16@17c, and selections 18@20c.

FREIGHTS.—Cotton is shipped by rail to 70c per lb to Baltimore, 70c to Philadelphia and New York, and 87c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam Cotton to Liverpool £d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia £d; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia, 4c; to Philadelphia at 4c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 4c; to Havre 10c; to Bremen 16c; to Cronstadt 1d; to London 12c.

SUGAR—5@7c for common, 7@7c for fair, 7@8c for good, 9@8c for fairly fair, 9@9c for prime, 10@9c for strictly prime, 12@10c for seconds, 12@9c for yellow clarified, 9@10c for white clarified, and 10@11c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 5c, prime fermenting 5c, prime not fermenting 6c.

FLOUR—Superfine \$5 50, double extra \$5, treble extra \$6 @ \$5, choice treble extra \$6 25 @ \$6 50, choice extra \$6 25 @ \$6 50.

BROWN—Mess 325 75 lb bbl. Dealers are jobbing at \$25 50 @ \$24 for original, and \$23 for re-packed.

DRY SALT MEAT—5c for shoulders, 9c packed, clear rib sides 12c, clear sides 18c, 20c.

PIG FAMILIES—Is scarce and selling at \$1 50 @ 1 75 bbl.

BACON—Shoulder are held at 9c clear rib sides 13c, clear sides 18c @ 20c.

LARD—Quiet, with a light supply held at 14@15c for packers, 15@16c for refined, and 16@18c for kegs.

CORN IN SACKS—White mixed 80c, white 90c, 100c.

OATS—7c, 75c and 77c bushel.

BRAIN—\$1 25 @ \$1 45 @ 1 50 lb bbl.

CHOCOLATE—\$2 50 ton.

CORN MEAL—\$3 50 lb bbl.

COW PEAS—\$1 75 @ \$1 80 lb bbl.

CORN FLAKES—\$2 for cwt.

CHICKEN—Common dull and nominal \$1 14 @ 1 15 for live, \$1 17 for dressed, and \$1 17 for choice Western.

HAMS—12@14c lb bbl.

WHEAT IN BULK—\$1 08 lb bbl.

by the large load for No. 2 spring taken

at export.

SODA—\$1 25 @ \$1 35 lb bbl.

BAGGING—1c in round lots for

domestic jute and hemp.

and hemp retailing at 14@15c.

DIVINE JUSTICE.  
Master, if there be dooms,  
All men are bereaved!  
If in the universe,  
One soul receives the curse,  
Alas for heaven!  
If there be dooms for one,  
Thou, Master, art unkind.

Were I a soul in heaven  
And from pain,  
You on Thy breast of snow,  
At the brow of one below,  
I should cry again.  
Art thou less pitiful than  
The conception of a man?  
—Robert Buchanan.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

## LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

## BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, 2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, 3 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces. Books to 4 pounds.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office, from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Janies, 35cts per qr.

Weeklies, 5 " "

Monthly, not over 4 oz., 3 " "

Quarterlies, 1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unscaled circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, typewritten cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., one package to one address, 1 cent; not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces, "d" not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to two ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On \$10 or less, 5 cents; over \$10, and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents; over \$20, and not exceeding \$50, 20 cents.

No order issued for more than \$50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in less can be sent mail.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year, \$2.00

Club of Five, \$1.75 each

Club of Ten or more, 1.65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

50 to \$20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay reasonably for the cost. Advertisements taken for leading particular persons, firms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere. New it is certain, as they expect to return to America in the approaching summer.

A young gentleman while lately riding in a street car in this city, was approached by a stranger, who handing him a card, remarked, "Perhaps you would like to see this." The young man, finding it to be an immoral picture, took from his pocket a card bearing his address, and writing upon the back "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," handed it to the stranger, with the remark, "Perhaps you would like to see this." The agent of the evil one was thus rebuked. Would that all such miscreants could be banished from the country.—[Boston Traveller.

The revival at the Common st. Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. New man's, in this city, still continues.

The Rev. Mr. Dardis of St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church, is holding a series of protracted meetings at which several conversions are said to have been made.

A few persons have what is called a real symmetry of character. It seems as if one ran to some man or other, some extreme, rode some hobby, nourished some pet scheme. If anything can awaken one's admiration more than ought else, in the study of Christ as a man, it is that he was perfect as respects a well balanced mind and will, in fact in his whole character. It was complete equipoise, and it was just here we are to strive to imitate him in our lives. A man is truly great that can attain to such a height of character.

The Science of Health for May is as usual replete with wholesome things. It contains a Sanitarium for the month: "The Irrepressible Conflict," The Treatment of Sick People, What I Know of Doctoring; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; The Price of Health: Doctors and Nurses; The "Use of Kyn," with Seasonable Recipes; Practical Hints in the Household Department; Use of Stores; A Voracious Boy; Patent Medicines; Gospel of Truth, etc. Price only 20 cents; or, six months on trial for \$1.00. Full price, \$2.00 a year. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 377 Broadway, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of LOUISIANIAN.—Esteemed Friend: Will you please to inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give \$1,000.00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a sample, *postage prepaid*, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige, faithfully yours,

D. T. F. BURG.

422 William St., New York.

Page 222

## THE INTER-OCEAN.

## THREE EDITIONS

## LETTERS.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper  
IN THE NORTHWEST.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astute circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

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THE MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unscaled circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, typewritten cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., one package to one address, 1 cent; over two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to two ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

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